

November 25, 1974

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 122—SUBMISSION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION DESIGNATING NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK

(Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.)

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, this year, I am honored to be serving with Representative SAM STEIGER of Arizona, as cochairman of the 34th annual interfaith National Bible Week, November 24 to December 1.

The past year has been a particularly trying one for Americans. The revelations of Watergate, the resignation of the President, and the burdens of inflation and recession have all contributed to a general feeling of disillusionment and discouragement among our people.

Americans are looking for a source of inspiration. The Bible—both as a fine piece of literature and as a vehicle of spiritual enhancement—conveys themes and teaches lessons which may serve to renew the Nation's moral and spiritual vitality.

Mr. President, I hope that we in the Senate will do our part during this week to pay tribute to a piece of literature which has played such an important role in our Nation's spiritual and ethical life. Representative STEIGER and I are introducing today a concurrent resolution directing the President to declare the week of November 24 to December 1 as National Bible Week. Senator Hruska, chairman of the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays, and Celebrations, Senator McCLELLAN, ranking member of the subcommittee, and Senator MANSFIELD have agreed to the introduction of this resolution at this time.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks, and I urge immediate consideration and unanimous approval.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 122

Whereas American secular and religious leaders are for the 34th consecutive year sponsoring an intensive campaign to motivate Bible reading and study; and

Whereas the Bible in all its many versions, new and old, continues to be a cornerstone of our literary and religious heritage; and

Whereas there is a great need to renew America's attention to the literary and spiritual messages in the Bible; and

Whereas an understanding of the Bible and its teachings has played an important role in our nation's ethical and spiritual values: Now, therefore be it RESOLVED

By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President is authorized and directed to publish and proclaim that the week of November 24-December 1, 1974, be designated "National Bible Week."

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF A RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION 392

At the request of Mr. TAFT, the Senator from Maryland (Mr. BEALL) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 392, concerning the safety and free-

dom of Valentyn Moroz, Ukrainian historian.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED FOR PRINTING

LOCAL HIRE PREFERENCE ACT—S. 4069

AMENDMENT NO. 1994

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.)

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, on October 1, I introduced S. 4069, the Local Hire Preference Act. This legislation would grant local job preference to residents in areas with heavy unemployment, and would include all projects that are sponsored, financed, or regulated by the Federal Government.

A number of areas across the country are faced with unemployment levels above the national average, and yet Federal agencies and firms doing federally funded work continue to employ residents of other parts of the country, even though qualified local residents are in need of jobs. My own State of Alaska has felt the impact of this practice particularly severely as work has begun on construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline. With unemployment levels ranging upward to as high as 14 percent in Alaska, federally regulated contractors have nonetheless imported large numbers of workers who have no intention of residing in the State on a permanent basis. S. 4069 would restore some balance to the economic burdens Americans everywhere are being called upon to bear.

The inequities of engaging outsiders to do work that local residents are perfectly capable of performing do not fall on the individual wage earner alone, however. Local small businesses also suffer. Therefore, I am today introducing an amendment to S. 4069 which would assure that small business concerns in areas of substantial unemployment would also be given a preference when Federal agencies award contracts. This provision will have the added effect of providing greater opportunities to minority business enterprises to secure contracts. Minority enterprises are in almost every case small, local firms which cannot hope to compete with the organizational and promotional capabilities of large national corporations. But this does not mean their on-the-job performance is any less professional.

To assure local small business firms the best possible opportunity to participate in contract work in their area, my amendment authorizes the Small Business Administration to provide financial assistance to encourage the placement of subcontracts with small business concerns. Such assistance could be made available to State or local governments or private groups for informational, training, or other programs. Funds could also be provided directly to major contractors so that they would aid in the training and upgrading of potential subcontractors.

Mr. President, in the weeks ahead the Senate will be considering employment security programs to meet pressing na-

tionwide unemployment needs. As part of these deliberations, I urge my colleagues to give careful consideration to S. 4069 and the amendment I am offering today. We must not only shorten unemployment rolls; we must also give individuals in all regions of the country an equal chance to find employment.

I ask unanimous consent at this point that my amendment be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1994

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SEC. —. Section 8 of the Small Business Act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(f) (1) In awarding contracts for property to be delivered or services to be performed in any area of substantial unemployment, the head of each Federal department, agency, and establishment shall give a preference to small business concerns having their principal places of business in such area.

"(2) In carrying out the provisions of this subsection, the Administration is authorized to provide financial assistance to public or private organizations to encourage the placement of subcontracts with small business concerns located in areas of substantial unemployment, including the provision of incentives and assistance to contractors so that they will aid in the training and upgrading of potential subcontractors which are small business concerns in such area.

"(3) As used in this subsection, the term 'area of substantial unemployment' has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Local Hire Preference Act."

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974—S. 3394

AMENDMENT NO. 1995

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to S. 3394 and I ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1995

At the end of the bill add the following new section:

EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN UNESCO

SEC. 33. No funds authorized to be appropriated under this or any other law may be made available to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization until the Secretary of State certifies that each resolution passed by such Organization not of an educational, scientific, or cultural character has been repealed.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, in 1967, when the old city of Jerusalem came into Israel hands for the first time since the struggle of 1948 and 1949, authorities were appalled at the damages wrought to that ancient city. Of the 35 synagogues that populated the old city, 34 of the synagogues were totally destroyed, including the ancient Hurva Synagogue, a landmark in the old city that stood there since the year 1267. The old Jewish ceme-

teries, including those that held the remains of ancient scholars and sages, were desecrated and, in one case, a roadway was constructed across the cemetery grounds. Headstones and markers of the past were crushed and used for paving roads and other purposes. Christians who wished to come to the old city were turned away except on Christmas. Moslems living in Israel were not permitted to come to the old Sacred City at all.

Since that time the situation has changed dramatically. Access to the city for Christians, Moslems, and Jews is not blocked. The holy places of all faiths are maintained by separate administrations of each religious group. Laws protect all holy places and guarantee the right of celebrants of all faiths to worship as they will.

Moreover, reconstruction and restoration of old buildings and landmark structures have swiftly taken place, renewing the charm, grace, and significance of old Jerusalem for all peoples. Additionally, archeological studies undertaken with utmost scientific care have begun to piece together the historical and cultural life of the Hebrews, Christians, and Moslems that made the city the holy place it is.

The National Coalition of American Nuns summarized well the meaning of the changes since 1967. They said:

Israel has rebuilt Jerusalem, pouring into it millions of dollars and more especially untold human resources. Jerusalem is now available to all faiths and never before have the holy places been so protected and maintained.

It is hard to believe in view of the progress made in old Jerusalem that it is possible for a world organization like the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization to act to condemn the State of Israel for "persistently altering the historical features of the city of Jerusalem," and inviting the Director General of UNESCO to "withhold assistance from Israel in the fields of education and culture" because of its alleged actions. Yet that is precisely what UNESCO has done. The political and humanitarian arm of the United Nations has been used to carry on a blatantly political attack on the status of the city of Jerusalem, even after consistent reports by UNESCO's own investigators affirmed the care given the historical antiquities of the city by Israel.

Further, at its recent general conference meeting in Paris UNESCO voted further political sanctions on Israel. It has excluded Israel from the European group of UNESCO, thus leaving Israel a member of no regional group of the organization and effectively eliminating it from meaningful participation in the organization. And, UNESCO now has decided to send scientific cultural and educational aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization—for the first time using member-nation funds to finance a terrorist organization.

Certainly these are unhappy times for an organization with a distinguished tradition of humanitarian aid.

Under that tradition, for example, UNESCO has carried on an educational program in Gaza and in the West Bank areas in Israel which both Israel and the

Arab members have found to be highly successful.

UNESCO is an organization that serves the cause of economic, educational, and scientific development in the third world nations primarily. To function it needs the expertise and skills made available by the developed states—including Israel which has contributed far more to UNESCO than it has received.

The United States has more to give as a nation to UNESCO than perhaps any other country. It must be made clear, however, that U.S. participation is contingent on the continuation of UNESCO as a humanitarian organization. The offensive resolutions recently adopted by UNESCO must be repealed.

My amendment to the foreign aid bill, if adopted, would cut off all U.S. funds to UNESCO until the Secretary of State certifies to the Congress that each resolution passed by UNESCO not of an educational, scientific, or cultural character has been repealed. This applies to the reprehensive resolutions concerning Israel and to any similar resolutions aimed at a particular country.

The U.S. Government has made its financial contribution to UNESCO this year. Whether the U.S. Government should make further contributions in the coming years should depend on whether the organization can operate in the future under its true mandate. The member states have ample time to decide the future of the organization. I think they will see the need to repeal the Arab resolutions adopted over the past few weeks.

This is severe action, but an action I hope the Congress will endorse. We want to preserve, not destroy, the fabric of our system of international organizations. None of us can stand by and watch American money and talent being funneled through UNESCO to the PLO. This is an affront to the American taxpayer and to the world community of nations.

EARTH RESOURCES SATELLITE PROGRAM—S. 2350

AMENDMENT NO. 1988

(Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.)

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, two important bills, S. 2350, introduced by me and cosponsored by Senator GOLDWATER and Senator HATFIELD, and S. 3484, cosponsored by Senators ABRAHAM, YOUNG, and MCGOVERN, are pending before the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. Companion bills, H.R. 14978 and H.R. 15781, are pending before the House Committee on Science and Astronautics.

These bills have the common goal of continuing and accelerating research and development on Earth resources satellite systems—through experimentation, quasi-operational application and, where appropriate, full operational application in resources use and conservation.

Since these bills were introduced, many significant events have occurred. I have frequently called the attention of the Senate to progress being made in the executive branch, by State and local gov-

ernments and in the private sector and universities. I will not detail these events again today, but will simply remind you that ERTS-1, the first Earth Resources Technology Satellite, is nearing the end of its extraordinary successful life. ERTS-B is scheduled for launch in January, with an expected life in orbit of 1 to 2 years.

The fate of ERTS-C is, to put it mildly, uncertain. An immediate start on ERTS-C is authorized by Public Law 93-316, and the Appropriations Committees have urged that work begin. The executive branch decision on ERTS-C will be made during the fiscal year 1976 budget formulation process, and I have every hope that the clearly expressed will of Congress will be observed.

Hearings on the bills I mentioned are now completed. The Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences held 4 days of hearings in August and September. House hearings were conducted in early October.

One clear conclusion arises from the testimony of the score or more of witnesses at these hearings, from the letters I have received from Governors and other senior officials of 32 States, and from the numerous public and private systems and cost-benefit studies. Meaningful experimentation with, and beneficial use of, this valuable new tool should continue—and meaningful experimentation requires assured continuing availability of satellite data for a reasonable period of time.

With this conclusion in mind, I am today introducing an amendment to S. 2350. This amendment departs significantly from the four bills I have discussed, and focuses on the important needs before us right now.

The major provisions of this amendment are as follows:

1. The policy of the United States would be to continue the experimental program until 1980, or until the earlier establishment of a permanent earth resources satellite system.
2. The President would be directed, acting through NASA, the Department of Interior and other agencies, to assure continuity of satellite data during the experimental period.
3. The President would be required to furnish the Congress with any necessary FY 1976 budget amendments by next April 15.

4. The President's annual Aeronautics and Space Report, already required by law, would include for each of the next five years a progress report and a statement of his views on the need for a permanent operational satellite system.

Mr. President, the time remaining to us in this Congress may not permit final enactment of this bill. In any event, I hope that this amendment will receive the careful attention of my colleagues and the responsible executive branch officials. I have been in frequent contact with the distinguished chairmen of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, Mr. TEAGUE, and its Subcommittee on Space Sciences and Applications, Mr. SYMINGTON. I understand that an identical bill will be introduced in the House today or tomorrow.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous con-

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